A new Ptomaphaginus Portevin from Indonesia (Coleoptera: Cholevidae)

by

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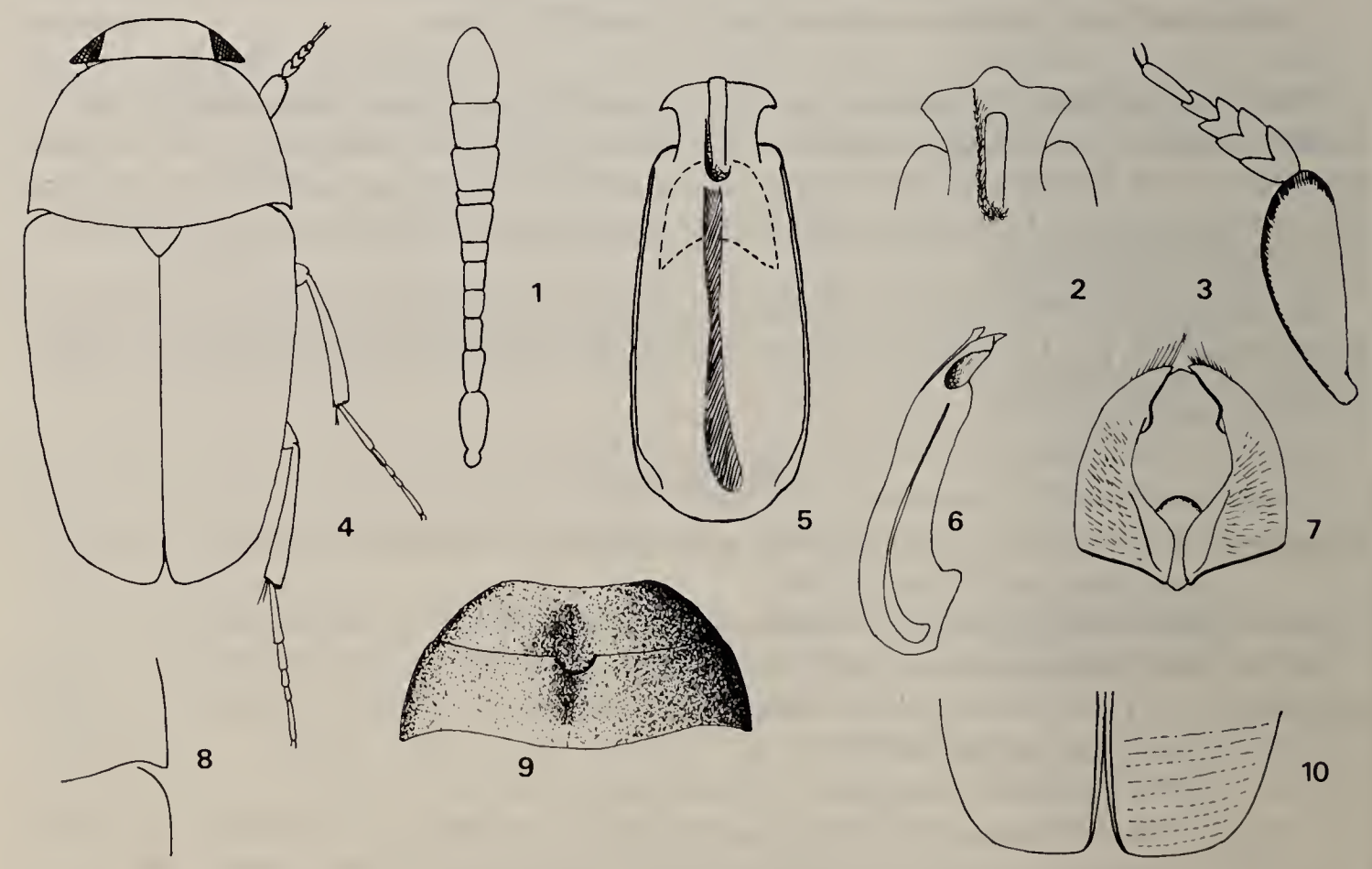
ABSTRACT. — A new species of *Ptomaphaginus* Portevin, *P. sinuatus*, is described from western Java. The description is based on one male specimen in the collection of the Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam.

When studying some material of Cholevidae from the collection of the Institute for Taxonomic Zoology (Zoölogisch Museum), Amsterdam, I found a male specimen of a *Ptomaphaginus* species, for which several distinguishing characters, especially of the genitalia, proved to be different from any of the known species. Consequently, I consider this animal an undescribed species.

Note: According to Zwick (1979, 1981) the name Cholevidae Kirby, 1837 should be used instead of Catopidae Chaudoir, 1845. He also mentioned that the conception of some authors, that Cholevidae is to be considered a subfamily of Leiodidae s.l., seems to be unfounded, but this is open to further study.

Ptomaphaginus sinuatus n. sp.

Holotype: Indonesia: Java: Preanger: Tjigembong, VI. 1915, leg. J. B. Corporaal, 1 ♂ (Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam). Male. Length: 2.4 mm. Winged. Habitus slender, oblong-



Figs. 1-10. *Ptomaphaginus sinuatus* n. sp. 1, antenna; 2, apex of aedeagus in dorso-apical view; 3, left anterior tibia and tarsus; 4, habitus; 5, aedeagus, dorsal view; hatched: stiletto of internal sack; dotted line: contours of apical aperture; 6: aedeagus, lateral view; 7, genital segment; 8, right posterior angle of pronotum, dorso-lateral view; 9, abdominal sternite 5 and 6; 10, apex of elytra, with striolation.

Table 1: Proportions of antennal segments.

ant. segm.	width:length proportions	length prop.
1	1:3.5	1.6
2	1:2.3	1.0
3	1:2.3	0.9
4	1:1.5	0.6
5	1:1.5	0.6
6	1:0.75	0.4
7	1:1.0	0.8
8	1:0.3	0.25
9	1:1.15	1.0
10	1:1.0	0.9
11	1:1.6	1.4

oval. Colour reddish brown, only posterior of head and apical margin of each tibia infuscated; each frontal corner of clypeus shows a little black patch. Top of antennal segment 11 brighter coloured than the rest. Pubescence inconspicuous (at 20 ×), consisting of little yellow hairs.

Head with extremely small and dense transverse striolation, hardly distinguishable (at 20 ×). Eyes large, covering entire space between posterior corner of head and antennal base. Antenna with a not very distinct, compressed club. Overall appearance relatively slender, resembling *Ptomaphaginus assimilis* Szymezakowski. Proportions of antennal segments: table 1. Pronotum wide, ratio of length to width 1.00 : 1.64, 1.5 times as wide as head. Base shows a distinct sinuosity at each side, so that posterior angles seem acute, especially in dorsal view. Sides converge anteriorly along their entire length; in lateral view they slightly bend downwards. Transverse strioles fine, somewhat irregular and altogether not very conspicuous.

Elytra, taken together, circa 1.3 times as long as wide, 2.3 times as long as pronotum. At the shoulders slightly wider than pronotal base (1.03 : 1.00). In profile evenly convex. Sides regularly, but slightly convex; near apex bending inwards under distinct angle, hence the apex of each elytron appears truncate. Striolation strong and distinct, consisting of regular, diagonally arranged strioles; distance between two adjacent strioles about the same as length of antennal segment 8.

Mesosternum with thin, rather high and symmetrical carina.

Abdominal sternite 5 (from base) with a semicircular notch, through which runs a longitudinal impression, over this and next sternite.

Legs rather slender. Fore tibiae 2.9 times as long as wide, with a darkly coloured fringe along the edge. Anterior tarsi narrow, none of the five segments is more than slightly transverse. Tarsi of middle legs 1.15 times as long as the slightly curved tibiae. Hind tibiae over 1.35 times as long as the middle ones. Hind tarsi a little longer than tibiae.

Genital segment strongly sclerotized; pleurites at the inner sides bent; apical part of inner side with a thick, sinuate margin. Sternite short, very wide, ovoid.

Aedeagus long and slender, perfectly symmetrical, regularly narrowed to the top. The apex itself is curiously shaped (cf. figs. 2, 5, 6); over the middle of the apex runs a ridge, that bends upward at the end, and seems to originate in a hole in the subapical part of the penis. Apical aperture ventrally situated. Armature of internal sack consisting of a long, rather thin stiletto. In lateral view the aedeagus shows a slight bend and a weak constriction near the middle. Dorsal and ventral side of apical part more or less parallel. Parameres thin, fused with the penis, but clearly visible.

Female unknown.

Remarks:

At present about 50 species of the Oriental genus *Ptomaphaginus* are known, 31 of these have been described by W. Szymczakowski (1959-1975). This is probably only a fraction of the

total of existing species. Therefore it is at the moment premature to subdivide the genus into subgenera or species-groups. However, both Jeannel (1936) and Szymczakowski (1964) mentioned that a symmetrical aedeagus, ventrally situated apical aedeagal aperture, and normally widened parameres, represent a primitive state. *Ptomaphaginus sinuatus* n. sp. shows the first two of these features, so that it can be considered a species of a relatively primitive group (within the genus).

If the aedeagus is left out of consideration, *P. sinuatus* n. sp. can be confused with the following species:

Ptomaphaginus rufus Jeannel from Singapore and Sumatra, but this species has transverse antennal segments 9 and 10.

P. murphyi Szymczakowski from Singapore, but antennal segment 4 is much (1.7 times) shorter than 3, whereas *P. sinuatus* n. sp. has a segment 4 that is only 1.3 times shorter than 3. Furthermore the lateral sinuosity is much weaker with *P. murphyi*.

P. obtusus Szymczakowski from Sumatra, but antennal segment 4 is only 1.1 times as long as wide with this species.

P. portevini Szymczakowski from Sumatra, but antennal segment 5 is only 1.2 times as long as wide with this species. Furthermore this species is 0.4 mm longer than *P. sinuatus* n. sp.

P. jacobsoni Szymczakowski from Sumatra, but antennal segments 9 and 10 are transverse with this species. Moreover the lateral sinuosity of the pronotum is much weaker than with *P. sinuatus* n. sp.

In the shape of the aedeagus I could find no closer relation than *Ptomaphaginus cilipes* (Portevin), which has a symmetrical penis with an apical knob.

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